

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

INTELLECTUAL EMPTINESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HISTRONC PERSONALITY OF THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF KERBALA UNIVERSITY

¹Ghufran Muhammad Guhady, ²Ahmed Abdul-Hussein Al-Azirjawi

^{1,2}University of Karbala / College of Human Education / Department of Psychology

¹missgofran07826494170@gmail.com; ²ahmed.atiyah@uokerbala.edu.iq

¹Ghufran Muhammad Guhady, ²Ahmed Abdul-Hussein Al-Azirjawi; Intellectual Emptiness and Its Relationship with the Histrionic Personality of the Postgraduate Students of Kerbala University-Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18(04), 1673-1691. ISSN 1567-214x.Published April, 2021.

Keywords: Intellectual Emptiness , Histrionic Personality , Postgraduate Students.

ABSTRACT

The current research aims to identify the intellectual emptiness and the Histrionic personality among graduate students at the University of Karbala, the correlation between the intellectual void and the show personality, and the differences in the relationship between the intellectual emptiness and the Histrionic personality according to the variables of sex (males, females) and specialization (scientific, human), and a sample was formed. The study of (348) graduate students at Karbala University for both sexes (male - female), and for both majors (scientific - human), for the academic year (2020-2021) AD, and to achieve the objectives of the research, the descriptive approach was used to reveal the intellectual emptiness and its relationship Based on Frankel's theory, the scale was composed in its final form after completing the conditions of truthfulness, constancy, discriminatory power and global analysis, from (25) paragraphs distributed into four areas: (a sense of emptiness and meaninglessness, loss of importance, purpose and value) A sense of indifference and boredom, weak ego), alternatives to an answer

(very broadly agree, highly agree, moderately agree, little agreed, absolutely disagree) and The review personality is based on the eight criteria set by the DSM-5 guide for diagnosing the Histrionic personality, with the individual having five or more criteria, and alternatives (yes, no), then the data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and the results indicated that Postgraduate students have an intellectual void, and they possess an exhibition personality, as well as the relationship between the intellectual emptiness and the Histrionic personality, a weak inverse relationship, and there are no differences between the sex (males and females) in terms of intellectual void and Histrionic personality, and also there are no differences between specialization (scientific and human) In terms of intellectual emptiness and Histrionic personality , this study recommends working to make individuals in a state of imbalance always in searching and finding unique meanings and to always motivate them to search and investigate and keep the mind in a state of continuous contemplation and contemplation.

Introduction

First: Intellectual Emptiness : Intellectual emptiness was not like a modern concept in dealing with it. Several philosophers have dealt with it by Frankel and both used it in his field and wrote about it in his own way. Among them, Tolstoy who fought with emptiness to find meanings for his life (TOLSTOY, 1930) and Dostoyevsky (DOSTOYEVSKY, 1965 1982) was very clear In his writings, Kafka also dealt with it more comprehensively (KAFKA, 1926) and Cried (BECKET, 1966) and also embodied emptiness in the paintings of Edward Hopper in the emotional state in his dealings with the post-impressionist arts (HAZELL, 1982), and Sartre discovered by experimenting with emptiness as a philosophical form. And linking it to modern existential thought (SARTRE, 1956) and emptiness was not taken up by psychologists until relatively recently and it was addressed by psychologists such as May (MAY 1953) and Frankel wrote about it in FRANKL, V, 1958, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1975)) and wrote On psychoanalysis such as kernberg1975, (KOHUT 1971) and Crombau and Mahlik (CRUMBAUGH, J., & MAHOLICK, L.1964) developed the test of the purpose of life based on Frankel's writings. Frankl's writings also indicate that the concept of emptiness is a combination of several concepts such as anxiety, depression, and boredom.(Hazell, 1984: 178) , A Emptiness can describe different states, whether spiritual, philosophical or psychological, due to the difference of individuals. Each person is unique and may be experienced in passing or moving as a perception of the ultimate reality of meaning or as an existential emptiness, and it is felt as meaningless and has been shown (darlene lancer). Some differences in emptiness from one person to another may discover emptiness by dealing with our existence, or it may be accompanied by intellectual disintegration, and that each person's encounter with emptiness is unique and varied in terms of intensity, and the emptiness may be unclear and difficult to define. It also explains intellectual disintegration in terms of the feeling of separation.The lack of goals even in suffering, and in fact it is the opposite of sadness, in sadness there is a transition of the self and the external reality. Either the emptiness is the feeling of despair or it is

basically the absence of feeling or a feeling of floating and psychological numbness if it is as if the feelings are looking for answers or the feeling that the earth is disappearing and it is Life's lack of meaning and significance. (Darlene, 2019: 9)

Among the most prominent theorists on intellectual emptiness is: Victor Frankl
The Logo therapy 1905-1997 : Viktor Frankl's theory and treatment stemmed from his experiences in the Nazi death camps and his vision of those who survived and who was condemned to death, and concluded the correctness of what was concluded by the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. A person who realizes why he lives can endure almost everything. Whatever it is, Frankel argued that people who have hopes of reunification with their children, who have projects they feel need to complete, or who have strong faith, are more likely to have better opportunities compared to others who are hopeless. (El-Haridi, 2011: 273) , Some call the theory of meaning therapy "the Third Vienna School of Psychotherapy" and it focuses on the meaning of human existence on man's quest to search for that meaning. This quest to find meaning in his life according to meaningful therapy is the primary motivating force in man and in that it becomes clear that the will of meaning Contrary to the principle of pleasure, or as we can also call it the term pleasure will, which centered around Freudian psychoanalysis, as well as in contrast to the principle of the will-to-power, which was concerned with Adlerian psychology in relation to Adler, the psychoanalyst. (Frankel, 1982: 130), It is a widespread phenomenon at this age, and it refers to a state of loss of meaning and appears in states of boredom and boredom and is characterized by multiple manifestations in which the existential emptiness is evident as the will to power, including the primitive form of the will to power, which is the will of money and sometimes the will of pleasure appears, which often ends with a rush to compensation. As a result, being overwhelmed by materialities and desires is a major state of intellectual emptiness, the faith side argued the existential aspect that this emptiness reflects the religious poverty that people often do not feel as they are so busy that they do not feel much absence from any Type unless they are shocked by a reassessment of their lives and feelings of meaninglessness through a surprisingly painful experience. (Dupré, 1998: 54)

Basic principles of Frankel's theory

1- Free will : Freedom of the Will The theory of meaning is characterized by the freedom of the will of the individual, and this is inconsistent with Freud's determinism, which believes that man is dependent on biological, psychological and social factors that determine his fate. An important part of the theory of meaning, as freedom of the will is the premise upon which responsibility is built and that helps the individual to take a position towards the conditions in which he has nothing, and the will of man is the will of a limited being, and human freedom is not freedom in circumstances but rather the freedom to take specific positions towards any A circumstance a person may face. (Frankel, 1966: 21)

2- The will to meaning : Frankel indicated that the will of meaning is represented in man's constant attempts to search for meaning, which is the main force in his life,

and the will of meaning is the driving force of man according to Frankel's theory and not strength and the search for status or instincts, and that man's quest to search for meaning is a primary force in his life and not justification. Secondary to his instinctive motivations, and this meaning is unique and specific in that it must be achieved by the person alone, and this can happen and only then can the meaning acquire a meaning similar to the will of the meaning for him, and Frankel also indicated that it can thwart the will of the meaning for the human being and this state is called existential frustration Which in turn leads to emptiness. (Frankel, 1963: 103)

3- Meaning of life: The meaning of life differs from one person to another and with one person from day to day and from hour to hour, so what concerns us is not the meaning of life in general, but what concerns us is the person's special meaning about life at a specific time, so we should not look for an abstract meaning of life. A person has his own profession or his special mission in life that imposes limited tasks on him, he must fulfill them, and in that a person cannot replace another person, just as his life cannot be repeated, and then a person's mission in life is a unique task just as his special opportunity to achieve it is considered. Unique as well. Civilize every situation in life that represents a challenge to the person as it represents a problem for him that requires him to seek to solve it. The question about the meaning of life may become irrelevant from a realistic point of view. Finally, the person should not ask about the meaning of his life, but rather the individual must realize that he is He is the one who asks the question to him. In short, every person is asked through life itself and that he can only answer to life and that by answering his life itself, so he can respond to life by disclosing and expressing his responsibility, and so the treatment in the sense sees in commitment to pain Responsibility of the true essence of human existence. (Frankel, 1982: 146)

Second: Histrionic Personality : Personality is a general description of the individual that distinguishes him from others, and since the first attempts to define individual differences and to expand the classification of personality, personality theorists have sought to define, measure, interpret and predict systems of difference and similarity between people, and search for general causes of human behavior, by identifying the main dimensions that They differ in human behavior or which can be compared accordingly, and these dimensions can be checked relatively consistently over time, and the basic causes of these differences can be clarified, as the beginnings of personality theories go back to the Greek era, as Hippocrates classified the main differences between individuals, and placed their classification Personality according to a pragmatic point of view (instrumentalism), and among psychologists whose theories have been greatly influenced, especially in the field of personality, and Weizink pointed out two types of personality traits that represent a general description of individual differences, and Jung distinguished between introversion and extroversion according to psychodynamic processes (psychological activity) Because I believe that introversion represents the tendency of individuals to direct their instinctive energies (libido) towards themselves, while extroversion represents the tendency of individuals to transform Shot them towards real-world subjects. (Chamorro & Furnham, 2005: 5-6)

Manifestations or diagnostic features of the presenting personality according to the Diagnostic Manual of the American Psychiatric Association:

The first criterion: The main appearance of the show's personality is excessive emotion and attention-grabbing behavior, and this begins in early adulthood and in various circumstances, members of this character feel uncomfortable or unappreciated by others when they are not in the focus of attention.

The second criterion: They are often full of activity, vitality and show behavior, and they try to attract the attention of others, and they can quickly gain new friendships and relationships through their enthusiasm, openness to others and their praise for them, which are superficial qualities that are used for the purposes of gaining the affection of others, and when these individuals do not find themselves in the center of light, they They resort to creating stories or scenes to arouse attention, and their behavior is characterized by inappropriate excitement and temptation.

The third criterion: Their emotional expression is characterized by superficiality and speed of transformation.

The fourth criterion: They depend on the physical appearance to attract others, and it is through their exaggerated interest in the shape and clothes and easily annoyed by others' critical comments about clothes, makeup, and other physical appearance.

Fifth criterion: And these people have a superficial impressionistic style that lacks details.

The sixth criterion: Strong opinions expressed with a seductive taste, but the reasons behind this are often vague without details, and they are also characterized by representational or exhibition performance and excessive expression of emotion.

The seventh criterion: These individuals may harm the feelings of their friends and acquaintances with their inappropriate behavior, such as showing enthusiasm, crying in simple emotional situations, or showing sudden outbursts of anger, and in general their emotions move between rising and falling rapidly, which makes others accuse them of provoking these feelings and having the ability to be bullied.

The eighth criterion: They are influenced by their opinions and give them increased confidence, especially those who have power and influence and have the ability to provide assistance, and as these individuals tend to quickly agree and convince, and they also believe that their relationship with others is intimate even though it is not really so. (APA, 2013: 668)

Theories that explained the showman.

1- Millon theory - Biosocial learning: Millon hypothesized in his theory that the persistence and defensive strategy of the showman is derived from the patterns of reinforcement (the type of reinforcement, the source of reinforcement, the behavior that leads to the obtaining of reinforcement). Mellon explained the strategy that the

individual considers others the main source of reinforcement, so he tastefully and subtly seeks to secure his attention. The approval of others, and the exhibition personality is characterized by social, attractiveness, the explicit expression of emotions, vulnerability, intelligence, and a willingness to change style in order to gain praise or avoid hostility, seductive expression, immaturity, representational behavior, superficiality, inability to tolerate delay in reward, and behavior Impulsivity, excessive reactions, short-term enthusiasm and rapid boredom. Mellon emphasized the importance of biological predisposition in interacting with the environment to identify the possible types of learned behavior, but he explained that the biological predisposition is less important than the environmental determinants in the development of the show personality, and Mellon described conditions or The circumstances of the emergence of this character as including a minimum of parental punishment, and positive reinforcement conditional on the desired behavior B and irregularity in showing positive reinforcement, and it seems that these experiences generate a demanding and competitive behavior and develop the habit of seeking the satisfaction of others. (Magnavita, 2004: 34)

2- Cognitiv Theory of Histrionic Personality : The cognitive aspect meets the defensive style of the showman for the purposes of protection against the compulsive personality, which has a precise, detailed memory of the surrounding world. , And he also lacks the ability to truly evaluate or assess the situation because this evaluation requires a conscious awareness of the various dimensions of the situation, and the cognitive defense system may protect this character from the subtle details, tangible facts, reason, logic and the reality of existence because all of this causes him boredom, and therefore The world realizes through its only truth, which is the unreal and superficial emotional impression. The attention of the members of this character fluctuates here and there, attracted by sensual stimuli and fluctuates in their choices and leaves what they see except a temporary impression and a small trace of memory. For their world and their planning for the future is very limited, that this character does not think carefully and lacks T. The hope of phenomena and the attempt to understand the world that depend on superficial vision, and they reinforce the mechanisms of repression, and they have a non-coherent and poor cognitive structure that includes shifting attention and tendency to isolation and defensiveness when exposed to pressures. (Lenzenweger & Clarkin, 2005: 45-46)

Previous studies

Previous studies that dealt with the intellectual Emptiness

1- Zubtsovskaya Sofya (2020) study entitled Emptiness of Meaning In Life And Its Connection To Personality Traits , And 50 people included 28 female and 22 male from the age groups 17-24 years at the University of Novosibirsk in Russia, personality traits scale (motivation towards achievement, work orientation, extraversion, introversion, and aximia), and the results showed a correlation between personality traits and the meaning in life involved There is a negative correlation

between emptiness, work orientation, achievement motivation, extroversion, and a positive correlation between aximia and introversion.

2- The study by Jacob A. Martin,(2020) entitled The Glass half empty: filling the void on the emptiness criterion of borderline personality disorder , The sample consisted of 22,217 undergraduate students at Pennsylvania State University, a longitudinal study from 2008 to 2019 to extract the relativity importance of emptiness in diagnosing personality disorders, the results indicated a positive correlation between borderline personality traits and emptiness, including unstable relationships, self-harm, impulsivity and anger. A stronger relationship with emptiness. Individuals may feel emptiness as a result of instability in their lives.

Studies of the Histrionic personality

1- A study (Robert F. Bornstein, 2000) entitled Histrionic Personality (Disorder, Physical Attractiveness and Social Adjustment) ,The sample consisted of (668) and the number of females (345) and the number of males (323) students of psychology at the University of Gettysburg in the state of Pennsylvania, the exhibition personality scale based on DSM IV and the social adjustment measure consisting of 10 questions focusing on the breadth of the social network, indicating The results indicated that there was a positive correlation between the exhibition personality and physical attractiveness and in favor of women more than men and that women who had this personality showed some results for them (they showed more negative behaviors in important relationships, they had a more diverse and supportive social network, and they showed immature behaviors such as dependence and immature defenses.

2- A study (Mazen Muhammad Saleh, 2016) entitled (The show personality and its relationship to moving towards people and the sarcastic fun of university students), The research sample included (598) male and female university students at Al-Mustansiriya University, a measure of exhibition personality and a measure of movement towards people and sarcastic fun, and it was found through the current research that the show personality at three levels (high - medium - low) showed statistically significant differences according to gender and the variable of specialization The results showed that there are no statistically significant differences between the students of the four stages in the colleges, and the reason is due to that relationship and similarities between the four stages in terms of curricula and their level of intelligence capabilities that make them communicate in this specialization appropriate for them.

the study Problem : The research problem is to answer the following questions ; Does the research sample of graduate students have an intellectual void?Is there a showcase personality for graduate students?Is there a relationship between the intellectual emptiness and the show personality of graduate students?

the importance of studying : Individuals may be exposed to several pressures, including social, cultural, economic, political, etc., and after the accumulation of these problems, the graduate student feels as if he is trapped until he tends to stagnate

and stops the journey of research about finding sublime meanings for his life and feels a kind of frustration about his general surroundings and the reality that stands As a stumbling block in front of him, and this matters accumulating on him will make him less efficient because of his sense of frustration that begins to generate in him a kind of emptiness or gap inside him and he may even be unable to organize his thoughts in an appropriate manner, and here lies the importance of the study in revealing and identifying both the intellectual emptiness and the Histrionic personality.

Objectives of the study

- Identifying the intellectual emptiness of graduate students at the University of Karbala.
- Identifying the showman of postgraduate students at Karbala University.
- Identify the correlative relationship between the intellectual emptiness and the show personality.
- Identify the differences in the relationship between the intellectual emptiness and the show personality of graduate students at the University of Karbala according to the gender variables (males, females) and specialization (scientific, human).

The limits of the study

- **Objective boundaries:** include the variables of the current research in finding the relationship between the intellectual void and the show personality
- **Human limits:** The research is limited to a sample of Karbala University students, from both sexes (male - female), and those with specialization (scientific, humanitarian).
- **Spatial boundaries:** University of Karbala, Holy Karbala Governorate.
- **Time limits:** for the academic year (2020-2021).

Terminology of study

A- Intellectual Emptiness: It is the loss of significance and the emptiness emerging related to the individual's sense of a lack of a clear goal that he seeks to achieve or a motive that drives his behavior and a feeling of indifference, and a person reaches this state as a result of his life being empty of meaning or the uselessness of any of the things he aspires to and his life is stagnant Filled with boredom. (Frankl, 1963)

B-The Histrionic Personality: a permanent pattern of excessive emotional and showmanship that begins in early adulthood, and continues to appear in different circumstances, as is evident in five or more of the eight criteria of the show personality.

- Attention: discomfort in situations in which the individual is outside the focus of attention.
- Seductive sexual character: often his dealings with others takes the character of seduction or sexual excitement.

- Rapid emotional transformation: The often superficial expression of emotions.
- Physical appearance: the continuous use of physical appearance to attract individuals' attention.
- Verbal Appearance: An influential manner of speaking with a lack of detail.
- The representative self: the theatrical style, and the exaggerated expression of emotions.
- Revelation Ease (recklessness): accepting the opinions of others and being sensitive to their positions.
- Initiate relationships: his relationships with others are more friendly or intimate than they really are.(APA, 2013)

Method and procedures

Study population : For the purpose of selecting the research sample, the research community represented by graduate students at the University of Karbala with all its specializations (scientific and human) has been identified for the academic year 2020-2021, and the size of the research community has reached (1510) graduate students from (high diploma, masters and doctoral degrees) and has reached The total scientific specialization is (798) male and female students, with a percentage of (52.85), and the total of humanitarian specialization is (712), with a percentage of (47.15), distributed among (9) scientific colleges and (3) humanitarian colleges, and the percentage of males reached (46.93), while the percentage of Females (53.07), distributed over both majors.

The study sample : In the current research, the two researchers have relied on samples of different size and independent in size from each other in order to fulfill the research requirements and what the research tools require in terms of samples to extract the psychometric properties on the one hand, and on the other hand the basic research sample on which the results are generalized Table(1)**the research samples**

Total	Humanistic		scientific,		The sample	
	Females	Males	Females	Males		
16	4	3	5	4	Sample clarity of instruction	1
220	44	44	62	70	Sample statistical analysis	2
50	13	9	16	12	Stability sample	3
348	92	80	96	80	The basic research sample	4

Study tools : Achieving the research objectives requires the preparation of two tools:

First: Intellectual Emptiness Scale: The two researchers prepared a measure of intellectual emptiness due to the lack of a standard for it, and in light of Frankl's definition, 1963, who defined intellectual voidness as "the loss of importance and the emerging emptiness associated with the individual's sense of lacking a clear goal that he seeks to achieve or a motive that drives his behavior and a feeling of indifference, and the person reaches this state." As a result of his life's lack of meaning or the uselessness of any of the things he aspires to, and his life is stagnant and full of fatigue.

The sense of emptiness and meaninglessness: it is the gap between the reality of the individual and what should happen to him, which is the total and absolute feeling (meaninglessness) of their lives. Their souls, and they thus become bound and held captive in that position.

Loss of importance, purpose and value: It is a state of losing a person to the search for meaning for his existence and his pursuit of achieving value and purpose in his life.

A sense of indifference and boredom: These are feelings of guilt that typically appear in forms of depression developing from the inside. To the extent that the low emotional tide (boredom and indifference) leads to feelings of guilt appearing on the surface of consciousness, it is this low emotional tide that pushes these feelings forward.

The weakness of the ego: it is the weakness of the driving force of the person that makes him move in a certain direction and follow certain ways through which he achieves a set of meanings expressing certain principles in his life, and the weakness of the ego here is the inability of the individual to find expressive meanings in his life, that is, the inability to transcend the self , The number of paragraphs of the scale in its initial form reached (30) paragraphs distributed among the four areas of intellectual emptiness, so the first field has (10) paragraphs, the second field has (7) paragraphs, the third field has (6) paragraphs, and the fourth field has (7) paragraphs. Each paragraph has five alternatives, noting that the paragraphs are formulated so that part of them is positive and the rest negative, so that the response is not typical of the respondent.

Validate the tool

1- Validation honesty : In order to achieve this, the researchers presented the 30 paragraphs in their initial form, distributed according to the fields to a group of referees specialized in the field of psychology and psychometrics, including the definition of the intellectual void and its fields, and the number of arbitrators reached (30) arbitrators, and to analyze the opinions of Arbitrators on the scale paragraphs, the chi-square (Ka^2) was used for one sample, and each paragraph was counted as valid when the calculated value of (Ca^2) is a function at the level of significance (0.05) with a degree of freedom (1) noting that the tabular value was (3.84), and also the percentage is adopted as a criterion In order for the paragraphs to remain or to be deleted, the paragraph that gets less than 80% is deleted, and in light of the opinions of the arbitrators and the discussions that were held with them, some paragraphs were modified and drafted in order to be more suitable for measuring the characteristic to be measured, and no paragraph of the scale was deleted, as for the alternatives to the answer All the arbitrators agreed on its validity for measurement

2- Validation of construction

A- The discriminatory power of Discriminating Power of Items: Table (2) results of the t-test (t.test) for two independent samples indicating the differences between the averages and scores of each of the upper and lower groups of the Intellectual Emptiness Scale.

The result	the value The computed T	the lower group		the upper group		Paragraf
		standard deviation	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	
Function	10.282	1.55890	2.1864	.48772	4.3729	1
Function	8.517	.36263	1.1525	1.40613	2.7627	2
Not indicative	.461	1.29220	2.9492	1.49556	3.0678	3
Function	4.089	.94129	1.8983	1.16344	2.6949	4
Function	2.552	1.57122	2.7458	1.38054	3.4407	5
Function	2.999	1.32987	1.9153	1.30994	2.6441	6
Function	2.238	1.35015	1.9322	1.52401	2.5254	7
Function	2.435	1.59026	2.2373	1.42983	2.9153	8
Function	3.639	1.05184	2.1186	1.21889	2.8814	9
Function	3.304	1.01422	1.7288	1.40634	2.4746	10
Function	3.374	1.28244	2.1017	1.28244	2.8983	11
Function	2.333	1.43085	2.4915	1.41049	3.1017	12
Function	2.628	1.13187	1.8305	1.24732	2.4068	13
Function	2.518	1.35015	2.0678	1.42697	2.7119	14
Function	2.559	1.03221	1.6271	1.45113	2.2203	15
Not indicative	1.342	1.41297	2.6271	1.46795	2.9831	16
Not indicative	1.750	1.07193	1.4576	1.13676	1.8136	17
Function	3.058	.73328	1.2542	1.24779	1.8305	18
Function	2.848	.77135	1.3051	1.24310	1.8475	19
Function	3.180	1.52497	2.3220	1.54326	3.2203	20
Function	3.794	1.34451	2.0508	1.42019	3.0169	21
Function	2.670	1.13599	1.9492	1.46356	2.5932	22
Function	2.251	1.53662	2.8136	1.40447	3.4237	23
Not indicative	1.790	1.50044	2.9153	1.37737	3.3898	24

Not indicative	1.164	1.49732	2.6102	1.50705	2.9322	25
Function	2.445	1.01479	2.0678	1.16369	2.5593	26
Function	3.889	1.12954	2.0000	1.09512	2.7966	27
Function	4.718	.88000	1.8644	1.33667	2.8475	28
Function	3.242	1.21576	1.9322	1.22629	2.6610	29
Function	4.941	.97364	1.9831	1.24568	3.0000	30
*The T values are a function at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (116) and a tabular value equal to (1.96)						

B - internal consistency

- **The relationship of the paragraph to the total score of the scale:** the values of the paragraph degree correlation coefficients were extracted to the total degree of the intellectual emptiness scale, and it was found that all the correlation coefficients are statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), with the exception of the paragraphs (3, 16, 17, 24, 25) that were weak compared to the value T for the Pearson correlation coefficient, which the researcher excluded. Table (3) statistical analysis of the scale paragraphs of the intellectual void using the correlation coefficients of Pearson, the relationship of the paragraph to the total degree of the scale.

indication	the T-value indication	The coefficient of correlation		indication	the T-value indication	The coefficient of correlation	
Function	13.74	0.783	16	Function	5.11	0.332	1
Function	13.19	0.668	17	Function	6.60	0.419	2
Function	13.01	0.663	18	Function	6.18	0.534	3
Function	17.73	0.774	19	Function	8.71	0.516	4
Function	12.24	0.644	20	Function	5.67	0.366	5
Function	4.79	0.317	21	Function	3.47	0.237	6
Function	6.22	0.3980	22	Function	11.92	0.630	7
Function	7.40	0.459	23	Function	7.82	0.476	8
Function	6.22	0.392	24	Function	13.63	0.682	9
Function	11.86	0.628	25	Function	11.73	0.624	10
				Function	11.37	0.612	11
				Function	10.46	0.583	12
				Function	16.17	0.745	13
				Function	15.69	0.732	14
				Function	13.12	0.666	15

- The relationship of the paragraph score to the total degree of the field to which it belongs:

The two researchers extracted the amount of the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the total degree of the field to which it belongs, which is numbering (30) paragraphs, by means of the Pearson Correlation coefficient. In the tabular T value, and it was found that all the paragraphs are a function at the level of significance (0.05), the degree of freedom (218) and the tabular value (0.134), while the tabular value of the T test at the same degree of freedom is equal to (1.97). Table (4) The relationship of the paragraph score to the overall score of the field to which it belongs.

coefficient T-value	The value of the correlation	Paragraph Sequence	Domain	coefficient T-value	The value of the correlation	Paragraph Sequence	Domain
13.56	0.68	4	To a sense of indifference and boredom	12.18	0.64	8	A sense of emptiness and meaninglessness
13.56	0.68	9		13.49	0.69	12	
15.17	0.72	27		16.58	0.75	20	
16.09	0.74	28		16.58	0.75	21	
15.17	0.72	30		16.09	0.74	22	
8.90	0.52	1	Ego weakness	18.84	0.79	23	Loss of relevance, purpose and value
4.10	0.27	2		6.01	0.38	7	
7.37	0.45	5		17.65	0.77	10	
9.14	0.53	6		17.10	0.76	14	
10.14	0.57	11		17.65	0.77	15	
10.41	0.58	13		13.93	0.69	18	
7.16	0.44	26		15.62	0.73	19	
				8.67	0.51	29	

- The relationship of the field degree to the total degree of the scale: The researchers extracted a matrix of internal correlations between the fields of the scale of the intellectual void using the Pearson correlation coefficient ((Pearson), and it was found that all the paragraphs are significant at a level of significance (0.05), a degree of freedom (218) and a tabular value (0.134). The tabular value of the T-test at the same degree of freedom is (1.97). Table (5) shows the score for each scale area along with the total score for the scale.

Fourth	Third	Second	First	Fields of scale
0.70	0.71	0.48	0.68	Values of the correlation coefficients
14.33	14.74	8	13.56	T-value

3- Factorial Validity Analysis : The two researchers conducted the exploratory factor analysis as well as the orthogonal rotation of the axes, and it relied on the

Kaiser criterion, which is the most common criterion and depends on the value of the underlying root of one or more integers, and the correlations matrix is calculated for the vocabulary of the list. It has a greater than the correct one, and the values of the saturation of the paragraphs are more than (0.30), which is the lowest value of the function saturations, and (25) paragraphs out of (30) have saturated with four factors, and the value of the (Kais Meyer Olen) test was an indicator to calculate the adequacy of the sample size to conduct Factor analysis. Table (6) Factors that were extracted using the Kaiser criterion, latent root indices, explained variance, and cumulative variance.

Cumulative contrast ratio	Interpreted contrast ratio	Latent root	Scale factors
8.219	32.618	9.785	Factor 1 (a sense of emptiness and meaninglessness)
6.648	38.669	1.815	Factor Two (Loss of Importance, Purpose, and Value)
5.664	43.567	1.470	Factor 3 (feelings of apathy and boredom)
5.127	47.892	1.298	The fourth factor (ego weakness)

The researchers used orthogonal rotation by the method (Varimax), which is one of the most important orthogonal rotation methods that focus on simplifying the saturations of the paragraphs on each factor, that is, it leads to maximizing the variability of the saturations on each factor, and widening the gap between the high saturations and low saturations on the same factor, as noted In the following table the saturations on the factors. Table (7) the results of the pre-rotation and post-rotation factor analysis of the intellectual vacuum scale.

Commonality values	After rotating					Commonality values	Before recycling				
	The fourth factor	The third factor	The second factor	The first factor	Paragraph number		The fourth factor	The third factor	The second factor	The first factor	Paragraph number
.723				.964	20	.686				.795	19
.624				.809	18	.682				.769	13
.629				.662	17	.705				.759	14
.577				.568	11	.696				.706	16
.686				.480	19	.625				.696	9
.594				.392	7	.629			.350	.681	17
.696			.764		16	.702			.368	.677	15
.705			.658		14	.624				.676	18
.529			.619		24	.594				.651	7

.702			.616		15	.723			.407	.648	20
.682			.564		13	.593				.631	25
.625			.509		9	.525				.628	10
.535			.446		6	.577				.619	11
.619		.446			8	.579				.574	12
.549		.833			22	.568		.319	.352	.549	3
.593		.597			25	.614	.438		.312	.510	4
.568		.561			3	.529				.398	24
.579		.534			23	.579			.465	.438	23
.472	.701				5	.619		.519		.469	8
.579	.613				12	.549		.487	.324	.391	22
.525	.536				10	.472	.452			.335	5
.614	.458				4	.535		.458			6
.599	.767				1	.599				.337	1
.526	.650				21	.526	.400				21
.502	.709				2	.502	.503				2

Table (8) Results of the sufficiency of the sample for the responses of the research sample on the Intellectual Void Scale

Indication	the value	Pointer
Function	0.92	Sampling adequacy scale)K. M.O(
Function	2 مربع كا = 2.64 = 435 درجة الحرية	Bartlett's test Circular test)(
Function	indication) Sig = (0.000)0.0160((Determinant)

Reliability Coefficient Scale

1- Test - Retest Method. The researcher used the method of retesting on a sample of (50) male and female graduate students, and she applied the scale again after 21 days had passed from its distribution to ensure its stability.

2- Cronbach Alfa method Table (9) the results of the stability of the scale of intellectual voidness

Stability coefficient by re-test method	Stability coefficient Alpha Cronbach
0.72	0.89

Statistical indicators for the "Intellectual Vacuum Meter" Table (10)

statistical values	Statistical properties,		statistical values	Statistical properties	
0.20	Kurtosis	7	70.85	Arithmetic mean	1

0.74	Standard error of sample	8	68	Median	2
0.10	Standard error of torsion	9	70	Loom	3
0.20	tandard error of kurtosis	10	320.5	Variation	4
125	The highest value	11	17.9	Standard deviation	5
25	The minimum value	12	0.60	Skew coefficient	6

Description of the Intellectual Emptiness Scale in its final form: After conducting the psychometric characteristics of the scale of intellectual emptiness, which consisted of (30) paragraphs, and no paragraph was deleted after extracting the chi-square and the percentage of the opinion of the arbitrators, and after performing the statistical analysis, (5) paragraphs were deleted from the scale to become (25) paragraphs in its final form, and the first field (sense of emptiness and meaninglessness) consists of (6) paragraphs, which are (7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20), while the second field (loss of significance, purpose and value) consists of (7) paragraphs, which are (6) 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24), and the third field (feeling indifference and boredom) consists of (5) paragraphs, which are (3, 8, 22, 23, 25), while the fourth area (weakness of self) is from (7) Paragraphs, which are (1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 21). As for how to correct it and calculate the total score, the scale has set (5) graduated alternatives (very much agree, highly agree, moderately agree, Slightly agree, disagree) and the degree of its correction is (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) for the paragraphs that measure emptiness, and the paragraphs that do not measure emptiness are (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), and the highest degree is (125). The lowest score can be obtained (25).

Second: Histrionic Personality: The objectives of the current research require finding a tool to measure the display personality, and in order to obtain an appropriate scale, the researchers adopted a scale (Mazen, 2016) consisting of (43) paragraphs prepared for the doctor's thesis at Al-Mustansiriya University to measure the show's personality according to the eight criteria for the review personality from the Fifth Guide of the American Association For psychiatry, the two researchers adopted the criteria defined by the Fifth Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Disorders (DSM-5) issued in 2013 by the American Psychiatric Association (APA), as it is considered the most recent approved criteria in the field of diagnosis, and the scale criteria were determined based on the eight criteria defined by the manual. DSM-5 for the diagnosis of the show personality, according to the individual's availability of five criteria or more from the following criteria:

1- The first criterion / Attracting attention: The individuals of this character feel uncomfortable or unappreciated by others when they are not in the focus of attention and they are often full of activity, vitality and showmanship, and they try to attract the attention of others, and they can quickly acquire new friendships and relationships through their enthusiasm and openness to others Their praise for them is superficial qualities that are used for purposes of winning the affection of others. And when these individuals do not find themselves in the center of light, they resort to creating stories

or scenes to arouse attention, which consists of (6) paragraphs, namely (1, 9, 17, 25, 32, 41).

2- The second criterion / sexual temptation: The exhibition character is characterized by sexual provocative temptation inappropriate to others. The appearance and behavior of the individuals is often inappropriate or seductive sexual arousal, this behavior does not exist only towards people in whom it finds its emotional and sexual interest and interest, but it gets a range. A wide variety of social relations, which consists of (6) paragraphs, namely (2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 42).

3- The third criterion / emotional expression: Rapid emotional transformation and superficial expression of emotions, emotional expressions are shallow and rapidly transformed and thus dependent on the response they get from others, and they find difficulties in obtaining familiarity in romantic relationships, as they often act outside the role (the victim Princess) and his relationships with others, they may seek to control their partner through emotional treatment on the one hand, and on the other hand they show a clear dependence on them, (5) paragraphs (3, 11, 19, 27, 35).

4- The fourth criterion / physical appearance: he constantly uses his physical appearance to attract others, through their exaggerated interest in the form and the sexy and out of the ordinary clothes, and they spend a large amount of time, energy and money on clothes and makeup to attract others to them, which consists of (6) paragraphs, which are (4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 43).

5- The fifth criterion/The influential style of speaking with a lack of details: These individuals have a style of speech that is largely impressionistic and lacks the details. Strong opinions expressed with a seductive taste, but the reasons behind this are vague and distributed without facts and details, for example the individual who is characterized by the show personality. He may comment that a certain person is a wonderful person, but he is unable to give any examples of good qualities that support this opinion, and it consists of (5) paragraphs, namely (5, 13, 21, 29, 37).

6- The sixth criterion / theatrical style: the representative subject, the theatrical style, and the exaggerated expression of emotions. Individuals with this standard are characterized by self-drama and an exaggerated expression of emotion. They may embarrass friends and acquaintances with an extreme display of emotions. Individuals may harm the feelings of their friends and acquaintances by exaggerating inappropriate behavior such as laughing or hysteric crying, as their emotions move between high and low quickly, which causes others to accuse them of lacking those feelings, but the repetition of these representative behaviors may be repulsive to others, and it consists of (5) paragraphs, which are (6,14, 22, 30, 38).

7- The seventh criterion / receptivity to suggestion: the speed of accepting the opinions of others and being affected by their positions and suggestions, their opinions and feelings. Individuals of the show personality are affected by fads and superstitious ideas, they may trust others excessively, especially people with authority who see them as magically solving their problems, and these individuals

tend to agree And conviction quickly, and it consists of (5) paragraphs, namely (7, 15, 23, 31, 39).

8- The eighth criterion / intimate relationships: It appears to him that his relations with others are more friendly than they are in reality. People who suffer in this character often consider relationships more familiar than they are in reality or reality. Those who meet them once or twice under professional circumstances with their first names, and it consists of (5) paragraphs, which are (8, 16, 24, 32, 40) , The scale paragraphs were formulated towards the show personality, and it relied on the binary scale to estimate each paragraph of the scale. The alternatives for the response were "yes" or "no", based on the scale used by the researcher in measuring the personality because it depends on the presence of the show or not, and the evaluation Each response on the scale paragraphs is recorded in the direction of the show personality, and the score (1) was given to the response (yes), and a score (zero) to the response (no). The way in which the scale paragraphs are organized on the scale pages has its importance easily. So that the first paragraph of each criterion is consecutive according to the eight criteria, then the second paragraph and so on. The degree of one criterion ranges between (0-6), either the total score of the scale ranges between (0 - 43) i.e. the lowest score of zero and the highest degree equal to the number of the scale paragraphs.

Validate the tool

1- Apparent honesty: The scale was presented in its initial form to (30) arbitrators specialized in educational and psychological sciences. The calculated Ka-2 square is greater than the tabular value of (3.84) at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1) and in light of the opinions of the arbitrators and their observations, it was agreed to keep all the paragraphs of the scale.

2- Validation of construction

A- The Discriminating Power of Items: Table (11) distinguishing by using the (2) Chi-squared Test box for the show personality scale.

Statistical significance	The value of the modulus of phi	Calculated chi-square value	Minimum group iterations		Top group iterations		
			1	0	1	0	
Function	0.73	62.83	0	59	41	18	1
Function	0.37	16.40	11	48	32	27	2
Function	0.49	28.50	15	44	44	15	3
Function	0.29	10.38	14	45	31	28	4
Function	0.41	19.99	13	46	37	22	5
Function	0.193	4.37	43	16	52	7	6
Function	0.196	4.52	15	44	26	33	7
Function	0.377	16.79	23	36	54	14	8
Function	0.374	16.50	35	34	54	5	9
Function	0.39	17.95	17	42	40	19	10

Function	0.28	9.84	8	51	23	36	11
Function	0.27	8.88	26	33	42	17	12
Function	0.32	12.25	21	38	40	19	13
Function	0.51	30.94	11	48	41	18	14
Function	0.43	21.81	12	47	37	22	15
Function	0.22	6.17	10	49	22	37	16
Function	0.45	24.82	18	41	45	14	17
Function	0.42	21.21	18	41	43	16	18
Function	0.19	4.62	4	55	12	47	19
Function	0.33	13.59	18	41	38	21	20
Function	0.21	5.32	32	27	44	15	21
Function	0.18	3.88	14	45	24	35	22
Function	0.51	30.72	17	42	47	12	23
Function	0.215	5.44	14	45	26	33	24
Function	0.278	9.12	5	54	18	41	25
Function	0.627	46.40	11	48	48	11	26
Function	0.288	9.80	20	39	37	22	27
Function	0.436	22.45	24	35	49	10	28
Function	0.25	7.39	9	50	22	37	29
Function	0.528	32.91	11	48	42	17	30
Function	0.345	14.04	25	34	45	14	31
Function	0.49	28.54	14	45	34	16	32
Function	0.25	7.60	12	47	26	33	33
Function	0.509	30.58	16	43	46	13	34
Function	0.71	59.59	7	52	49	10	35
Function	0.44	23.08	14	45	40	19	36
Function	0.339	13.59	18	41	38	21	37
Function	0.358	15.10	16	43	37	22	38
Function	0.248	7.24	31	28	45	14	39
Function	0.440	23.36	26	33	51	8	40
Function	0.26	32.61	15	44	46	13	41
Function	0.51	31.23	19	40	49	10	42
Function	0.559	36.91	13	46	46	13	43

B- Internal consistency

- **The relationship of the paragraph to the total degree of the scale:** The point-pessary correlation coefficient was used to extract the relationship of the paragraph to the total degree of the scale, and all the paragraphs function at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (218) and a tabular value (0.134). As for the tabular value of the T-test at the same degree of freedom It is equal to (1.97), except for paragraph No. (16), it was not statistically significant because the tabular value is greater than the chi value, which equals (0.118). Table (12) The relationship of the paragraph to the scale degree

Indication	T-value	Correlation coefficient		Indication	T-value	Correlation coefficient		Indication	T-value	Correlation coefficient	
Function	4.62	0,302	31	Not a function	1.74	0.118	16	Function	8.04	0.483	1
Function	5.42	0.346	32	Function	10.43	0.579	17	Function	5.85	0.371	2
Function	8.48	0.504	33	Function	6.03	0.382	18	Function	9.76	0.555	3
Function	5.13	0.338	34	Function	7.61	0.468	19	Function	5.85	0.78	4
Function	6.03	0.387	35	Function	7.20	0.440	20	Function	3.65	0.268	5
Function	6.80	0.427	36	Function	2.84	0.192	21	Function	2.53	0.173	6
Function	7.20	0.449	37	Function	7.82	0.472	22	Function	7.40	0.454	7
Function	6.65	0.412	38	Function	4.63	0.305	23	Function	4.45	0.291	8
Function	5.13	0.339	39	Function	7.10	0.435	24	Function	3.63	0.244	9
Function	6.22	0.395	40	Function	10.06	0.565	25	Function	5.49	0.359	10
Function	7.02	0.431	41	Function	7.50	0.455	26	Function	6.80	0.321	11
Function	5.85	0.371	42	Function	7.12	0.436	27	Function	7.20	0.447	12
Function	6.60	0.412	43	Function	9.16	0.529	28	Function	6.03	0.387	13
				Function	4.79	0.316	29	Function	7.61	0.460	14
				Function	5.43	0.347	30	Function	5.49	0.359	15

- **The relationship of the paragraph score to the total degree of the field to which it belongs:** The researcher used the Point Pairsial correlation coefficient to extract the paragraph relationship to the total degree of the field to which it belongs, and all the paragraphs function at a significance level (0.05), degree of freedom (218) and an tabular value (0.134). Tabularity for the T-test at the same degree of freedom is (1.97). Table (13) the relationship of the paragraph score to the total score of the field.

T-value	Correlation coefficient value	Paragraph Sequence	Standards	T-value	Correlation coefficient value	Paragraph Sequence	Standards
8.44	0.50	5	Fifth criterion The influential style of speech with a lack of detail	12.18	0.64	1	First criterion draw attention
10.41	0.58	13		7.78	0.47	9	
6.19	0.39	20		17.10	0.76	16	
7.57	0.46	28		12.85	0.66	24	
10.14	0.57	36		14.33	0.70	32	
12.80	0.66	6	Sixth criterion theatrical style	10.14	0.57	40	
8.22	0.49	14		9.38	0.54	2	

11.86	0.63	21		10.41	0.58	10	The second criterion Sexual temptation
12.18	0.64	29		8.44	0.50	17	
10.14	0.57	37		12.51	0.65	25	
12.18	0.64	7	Seventh Criterion Receptive to suggestion	10.15	0.57	33	The third criterion Emotional expression
7.37	0.45	15		14.74	0.71	41	
9.88	0.56	22		14.33	0.70	3	
11.56	0.62	30		10.14	0.57	11	
9.14	0.53	38		12.85	0.66	18	
7.57	0.46	8	The eighth criterion Intimate relationships	10.69	0.59	26	Fourth criterion Physical appearance
9.38	0.54	23		9.63	0.55	34	
4.43	0.29	31		11.26	0.61	4	
10.14	0.57	3		13.20	0.67	12	
				15.62	0.73	19	
			10.97	0.60	27		
			10.97	0.60	35		
			9.88	0.56	42		

- **The relationship of the field degree to the total degree of the scale** :The researcher used the Point-Piserial correlation coefficient to extract the field relationship to the total degree of the scale, and all the paragraphs function at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (218) and a tabular value (0.134). The tabular value of the T-test at the same degree of freedom is equal to (1.97). Table (14) shows the score for each scale area along with the total score for the scale.

VIII	Seventh	VI	Fifth	the fourth	the third	The second	the first	Scale standards
0.37	0.39	0.26	0.22	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.35	Values of the correlation coefficients
5.82	6.19	3.93	3.29	6.01	6.38	5.28	5.46	T value

Reliability Coefficient Scale : To verify the stability of the scale, the researchers used the internal consistency method, which consists of:

1- Test - Retest Method: The two researchers used the method of re-testing on a sample of (50) graduate students, and applied the scale again after the lapse of (21) days of its distribution to ensure its stability.

2- Richardson's Coder Factor 21 : Table (15) stability coefficients for the show personality

Stability coefficient by re-test method	Stability coefficient Koder Richardson 21
0.72	0.86

Description of the showcase personality scale in its final form:After conducting the psychometric characteristics of the showcase personality scale, which consisted of (43) paragraphs, and no paragraph was deleted after extracting the chi-square and the percentage of the opinion of the arbitrators, and after performing the statistical analysis, paragraph (16) was deleted in the statistical analysis because it is not related to the field to which it belongs from the scale to become (42) (A paragraph in its final form, which consists of eight criteria for the show personality, and the first criterion consists of (6) paragraphs, which are (1, 9, 16, 24, 32, 40) while the second criterion consists of (6) paragraphs, which are (2, 10, 17, 25, 33, 41), and the third criterion consists of (5) paragraphs, which are (3, 11, 18, 26, 34), while the fourth criterion is of (6) paragraphs, which are (4, 12, 19, 27, 35, 42), and the fifth criterion consists of (5) paragraphs, which are (5, 13, 20, 28, 36) and the sixth criterion is of (5) paragraphs as well, which are (6, 14, 21, 29, 37) while the seventh criterion is of (5) Paragraphs, which are (7, 15, 22, 30, 38), and the eighth and last criterion is of (4) paragraphs only, which are (8, 23, 31, 39) after one paragraph has fallen from it, as for how to correct it and calculate the total score, He set the scale alternatives to answering (yes, no) and gave a score One for the alternative, yes and zero for the alternative, and three levels of the eight criteria are given (low, medium, and high).

View the results of the study

The first goal: To identify the intellectual emptiness of graduate students at the University of Karbala: To achieve this goal, the intellectual void measure was applied to the members of the sample consisting of (348) male and female graduate students. The results of the current research showed that the arithmetic mean of the research sample scores reached (69.49) degrees and a standard deviation of (17.37) degrees. Comparing the arithmetic mean with the hypothetical average of the scale, which reached (75) degrees, and it is noticed that the hypothetical average is higher than the arithmetic average, and to know the significance of the difference between the two averages, the researcher used the T-test for one sample and found that the difference between the two averages is statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (346), and in favor of the hypothetical mean. Table (17) The t-test for the difference between the mean scores and the

hypothetical average of the scale of intellectual voidness among the members of the research sample.

indication	indicati on	Tabular T-value	The computed T-value	Hypothesize d mean	standard deviation	Sample mean	the sampl e
Statistical function	0.05	1.96	5.91	75	17.37	69,49	348

The second objective: To identify the level of the showman among graduate students at Karbala University: To achieve this goal, he applied the show personality scale to the members of the sample consisting of (348) male and female graduate students. The results of the current research showed that the level (low) had the number of members of the sample (126), and its percentage was (36.2%), While the arithmetic mean was (9.85) and the standard deviation (3.22), the limits of the degree were (0-14). As for the level (average), the number of members of the sample was (207), and his percentage was (59.4%), while the arithmetic mean was (19.93), and the standard deviation (3.81), while the degree limits are (15-29), while the level (high) had the number of members of the sample (15), and its percentage was (4.4%), while the arithmetic mean was (32.1), And the standard deviation is (1.85), while the degree limits are (42-30), and the value of chi-square is (160.19), and the value of the phi parameter is (0.67), and it is considered a statistically function at the level of significance (0.05) and the tabular value (5.99), Table (18) The T-test for the difference between the mean scores and the hypothetical mean of the personality scale for the review sample among the research sample.

Statistical indication of chi-square	The value of the modulus of phi	Chi-square value	Degree limits	standard deviation	SMA	percentage	the sample	Levels
Statistical function Indication level) 0.05 (Tabular value) 5.99(0.67	160.19	14-0	3.22	9.85	%36.2	126	Low
			29-15	3.81	19.93	%59.4	207	Average
			42-30	1.85	32.1	%4.4	15	High

The third goal: the correlation between the intellectual emptiness and the show personality: In order to achieve this goal, the researcher applied the Point Paiserel correlation coefficient between the degrees of the sample members on the scale of intellectual emptiness and their scores on the scale of the show personality, and the value of the correlation coefficient between the intellectual emptiness and the show personality was (-0.127), and the critical value of the correlation coefficient was (0.105) degree. The score of the test score for the significance of the correlation coefficient was (2.382), and compared to the tabular value, which amounted to (1.96),

at a level of significance (0.05), and with a degree of freedom (346) : Table No. (19)
The relationship between an intellectual emptiness and the show's personality.

Statistic at 0.05 level	The tabular value of the T-test	A test for the significance of the correlation coefficient	The critical value of the indication of the correlation coefficient	The critical value of the indication of the correlation coefficient	Degree of freedom	the sample
Statistical function	1.96	2.382	0.105	-0.127	346	348

Fourth Objective: The differences in the relationship between intellectual emptiness and show personality among graduate students at the University of Karbala according to the heterosexual (males, females) and specialization (scientific, human). Table (20)
The difference in the relationship between the show personality and the intellectual emptiness according to the variables of sex (male - female) and specialization (scientific – human)

Indication	The zonal value		Fisher standard value	The value is the correlation coefficient	number	the sample
	Tabular	Calculated				
Not a function	1.96	0.66	0,07	0,07	160	Males
			0.21	0.21	188	Female
0.57		0.12	0.12	171	Humanitarian	
		0.20	0.20	177	scientific	

The results of the current research indicated that there is no difference in the relationship between the two variables according to gender (male - female) and specialization (scientific - human) in both the intellectual void and the show personality.

Discuss results : The results of the current research indicated that the members of the research sample of postgraduate students are characterized by an intellectual emptiness, and this may be due to the life and academic difficulties that they may encounter, and it may also be due to the experiences of frustration or emptiness and meaninglessness that the sample members may suffer from and being exposed to them repeatedly led them to Their feeling of weakness of self, indifference, loss of value and purpose and uselessness of life, and thus led to the existence of a void in the intellectual system of graduate students, and this result is consistent with the study (Zubtsovskaya Sofya, 2020), and the study (Jacob A. Martin, 2020), which showed the existence of Intellectual emptiness, and it was also evident that the prevalence of the show personality among the research sample of graduate students according to the Fifth Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5 issued by the

American Psychiatric Association APA in 2013 was (4.4%), of those with more than Five criteria, and a percentage (59.4%) of the sample members are heading towards the showman, the show personality may be the result of incorrect and disturbed family relationships in adolescence or childhood, which makes them defend themselves by Excessive emotionality and trying to sympathize with others and attract their attention, as compensation for the love that they have not received since childhood or adolescence, and the results of the research are consistent with the study (Robert F. Bornstein, 2000), and the study (Mazen Muhammad Salih, 2016), as was evident through these results until There is a weak inverse relationship between the variables, intellectual emptiness and show personality, that is, the greater the intellectual emptiness that results from the sense of emptiness, meaninglessness, and weakness of the self, the less need to appear with an attention-grabbing, attractive and show-stopping appearance. The extroverted, and this was shown by a study (E. David Klonsky, 2008), which showed that those with an intellectual emptiness prefer solitude, and a study (Robert F. Bornstein, 2000) which showed that the show personality is characterized by a diverse social network. The results of the current research indicated that no There is a difference in the relationship between the two variables according to gender (male - female) and specialization (scientific - humanitarian) in both intellectual emptiness and the show personality.

Recommendations :In light of the results of the current research, the researcher recommends the following:

- 1- Working to make education refine the human ability to find unique meanings. Education usually adds to emptiness as it enhances students 'feelings of emptiness and emptiness in the way that scientific explorations are presented. Students are usually subjected to a process of forced imposition of ideas in the context of a mechanical theory of the human plus a relative philosophy of life. .
- 2- Working to make individuals in a state of imbalance always in searching and finding unique meanings and to always motivate them to search and investigate and to keep the mind in a state of continuous reflection and contemplation.

Sources

- 1- Abd al-Rahman, Muhammad al-Sayed (1998), Theoretical and practical psychometrics, Arab Thought House, Cairo.
- 2- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and Statisrical , Manual of Mental Disorders 4th Edition. Washington, DC.
- 3- Chamorro, T., Furnham, A.(2005).Personality and Intellectual Competence, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers 2005 Mahwah, New Jersey London
- 4- Darlene Lancer(2019) , Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist, Santa Monica, USA Submission: June 22, 2019; Published: Auguts 06.
- 5- Dudin, Hamza Muhammad, (2010), advanced statistical analysis of data using spss, Amman, Maisarah House.

- 6- Dupré L (1998) *Spiritual Life and the Survival of Christianity: Reflections at the end of the Millennium*, Cross Currents 48(3).
- 7- Frankel, Victor Emil Frankl, translated by Iman Fawzy (1966), *The Will of Meaning, Foundations and Applications of Therapy with Meaning*, Zahraa Al Sharq Publishing House' Cairo.
- 8- Frankel, Victor Emile Frankl, translated by Abdul Aziz Al-Qoussi (1982), *Man Searches for Meaning (Introduction to Therapy with Meaning / Sublime Self)*, 1st Edition, Dar Qalam, Kuwait
- 9- Frankl, Vector, E(1963): *Man's search for meaning : An introduction to logo therapy*, Beacon press. Boston U.S.A.
- 10- Frankl, Vector, E(1963): *Man's search for meaning : An introduction to logo therapy*, Beacon press. Boston U.S.A.
- 11- Haridi, Adel Mohamed (2011), *Theories of Personality*, 2nd Edition, Ibrak Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Menoufia University, Cairo - Egypt.
- 12- Jacob A. Martin , (2020) , *The Glass half empty : filling the void on the emptiness criterion of borderline personality disorder* , The Pennsylvania state University the graduate school.
- 13- Kinnier, R(1994): *Depression, meaninglessness, and substance abase in "normal" and Hospitalized adolescents*. Journal of Alcohol and Dray Education. 35(2)
- 14- Lenzenweger, M. F., Clarkin, J. F. (2005) *Major Theories of Personality Disorder*, Guilford Publications, Inc. 72 Spring Street, New York.
- 15- Magnavita, J. J. (2004): *Personality Disorders Theory and Practice*, Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, Sim Ultaneously in Canada.
- 16- Maj, M.; Mario ; Akiskal, H. S. ; Mezzich , J. E. & Okasha , A. (2005): *Personality Disorders*. John Wiley & Sons Inc., The Atrium, Southern , Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, England. Kernberg.
- 17- Robert F. Bornstein ,(2000), *Histrionic Personality Disorder, physical attractiveness and social adjustment*, Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, Vol.21, No. 1, 1999
- 18- Saleh, Mazen Muhammad (2016), *The show personality and its relationship to moving towards people and the sarcastic fun of university students*, a thesis submitted to the Board of the College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University, which is part of the requirements for obtaining a Ph.D. in Philosophy in Psychological Counseling and Educational Guidance.
- 19- Zubtsovskaya Sofya , (2020) *Emptiness of Meaning In Life And Its Connection To Personality Traits* , Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.